THE REBEL PIPATES.

President Johnson's Proclation to Foreign Powers.

Whereabouts of the Pirates Stonewall and Shenandoah.

Description of the Ships and Mames of Their Officers.

The Ports of the World to be Closed Against Them.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation en-plaing all naval, military and civil officers to use every exertion to capture the rebel cruisers that are now affect. This is a timely order, as it ers are fugitives from justice or prisoners in our

by be defence any manual transfer is aver iguty.

Luces whereof I have hereunto set my hand and anoses whereof I have hereunto set my hand and anoses whereof I have herein to be affixed.

Luces whereof I have herein to be affixed and sixty-live, and of the independence of the United states of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

In view of the above, it becomes interesting to ancer-in what rebel pirates are now affont. Fortunately there we but two now at sea, but both of these, each in its way, re capable of doing us great injury. One is an extreme r, now called the Shenandoah; and the other is a red by robels, and salitus on ter the robel flag. A may seek hospitativ, as a suide in their detection and ympathizing neutral Power for not at once re e corsairs after this.

THE TONEWALL.

The Iron-clad rote: ran Stonewall was constructed in raux, France, in 1864, ostensibly for the Danish schorities never had persession or control of her, but officers le France Through the efforts of Mr. Dayton, our hinister in France, the open transfer of the vessel. when completed, to the robels, was prevented, and she bagen. She was taken to that port, where she had two days; and then, quietly taking her men and her material

where she arrived February 4, 1865, leaking badly greatly strained in the heavy weather sae had encountered on her voyage. At first orders were received from Madrid to apply the and water enough for one day a supply. Nor pairs were to be permitted. The following day a change of they gave permission to Cappain Page to repair and rest us ship. He at once went to work, and not only reported tional men for her crew. On the 7th of Pebruary the

While lying in port the ram, then called the Olinde. was visited by a mysterious English steamer, and, it is and shell, and other equipage. Nothing, however, was ewall lay in port until the 21st of March, when, having completed her repairs, she put to sea, accompa mied by a Spanish frigate, to see that Spanish neutrality ot broken by a battle within a marine league of their shore. She found the weather too heavy for her eather being more pleasant, she again put to sea, the following day she again started out, the sea being smooth and the weather fair. Everything being so favorproceeded to Lisbon, where the Niagara and Sacramente Bowed her. On the 27th of March she sailed from m Lisbon. Here the authorities enforced the twentyfour hour rule, and compelled her to go to sea on the se which time we have received no intelligence of her. where she has gone we and not, but pre-sume that she is making her way to the West Indies, or perhaps she has gone to Brazil. However that may be, we are likely to have news from her very soon. The President's proclamation who know Captain Pege do not anticipate any bold raids on our seaport towns. He lacks the dash and cool

The Olinde, or, as she is now known, the Stonewall is about one hundred and seventy-five feet long over all, and thirty feet beam. She is fitted with a spar or ram twenty feet in length, made of wrought Iron, and and a half inches thick, with a heavy, solid wood backing. She has two immovable turrets, the forward one armed latter with two two hundred pounder Arm strongs. The decks are of wood, with fron plating an inch thick beneath. She has two keels, two rudders, two propellers and four engines of great power. Her main deck is said to be not more than five feet above the She is brig rigged and carries about seventy men.

The following is a list of the name, rank and State nalivity of the officers of the rebel fron ram Stonewall :-

hyrock, h. ...
ourth, E. G. Rean,
ourth, S. W. Hurty, Georgia.
aster—R. W. Curtis, Arkaneaa.
teers—Chief, W. P. Brooks, South Carolina; First
at, W. Hutchinson Jackson, Maryland; Second
int, J. C. Closh, Texas,
ter—W. W. Wilkinson, South Carolina.
theoris—J. M. Dukchart, Maryland.
superder—J. M. Reine, Maryland.
aster's Mate—W. H. Savago, Maryland.
aster's Mate—W. H. Savago, Maryland.
thymatter's Clerk—William Boynton, Alabama.
Sergeant of Marines—J. M. Prior, Virginia.
THE SHENANDOAH.

THE SHENANDOAH.

touched at the island of Tristan d'Acunha, and landed Good Hope. At Melbourne she received thorough repairs to her boilers and machinery, was docked and had her bottom fixed, and augmented her crew, in violation of English neutrality, by about eighty men. The English authorities granted every favor desired, against sul was insulted by one of the crown officers by the name of Gunner, and in every way our representative

Heads, waiting the arrival of several large American clippers, due in March at that port. This is the latest we destruction among our vessels in the East Indies, but we

hundred. She carries an armament of eight guns, said

John M. Acting Boatneain—George Harwood.
Acting Carpentr—John O'Shea.
Acting Gunner—John L. Guy.
Scilmaker—Henry Alcott.
Second Curpener—John Lynch.

on hear of her from San Francisco, we are convinced.

MEXICO.

Our London Correspondence. LOYDON, April 26, 1865

The Pope has not yet received the envoys of the Emperor Maximilian. The cause of his Heliness having hitherto refused to do so is the imperial decrees of 26th February last, relating the one to general toleration of all rellieus, and the other to the salo of the church property. The difficulty is, you see, still the same as I reported it was in my last letter to you, and the Empe ror Maximilian's hope of retaining in quiet his imperial his sense of the two above mentioned decrees, and to show that it is to the Emperor Maximilian and his immeopposed, the Pope, as I am informed on the very bes authority, has intimated his perfect readiness to give

the complete standard, and extra companies added to them.

A French expedition, composed of four thousand French troops and nearly as many Belgians, has started for Lower California and Sonora. The ostensible object is to reduce the Indians of Yucatan. Sonora, however, it is determined, is to be speedily and strongly garrisoned with French troops, so that when Sonora and Stualoa are finally handed over to France, France may be able to hold them.

M. Aranguez, the Mexican minister to the Court of St. James, has now formally announced that he has sent in his resignation to the Emperor Maximilian. The cession of Sonora and Sinaloa are, I believe, his Excellency's chief reasons for doing so.

The Mexican loan is being severely attacked in the papers, and it is clear that of the money thus raised the whole, or at least the greater portion of the proceeds, will be required to pay for the expenses of the French expedition, &c.

The subscriptions to this fund are being gathered up very promisingly by Mr. T. G. Churchill, Treasurer of

the fund. The following letter from General Butterfield will serve as an illustration of the progress of the sub-Naw York, May 11, 1865.
Timothy G. Churcuill, Esq., Treasurer Lincoln Mon

ment Fund:—
DEAR Sin—Enclosed please find check for \$1,057, be

by me, as follows:-	B 46
American Express Company	
	E.
Adams' Express Company	133
United States Express Company	1
Kinsley's Express Company	
Harnden Express Company (list not yet in)	
National Express Company	
Hope Express Company	
Westcott Express Company	
Wells, Fargo & Co	
Josiah Macy's Sons	11
Morriam & Bell	-
IV. IV. P.VADIC P.O.	- 3
G. A. De Frietas	- 1
Hately & Ca	- 1
Hatch & Co	
Edition Association	
S. In Brown	3
My own list	51
	-

THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Steamship Golden Rule.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Death of General Carrera, President of Guatemala.

AFFAIRS IN PANAMA

Reception of the News of the Death of President Lincoln in Panama.

The steamship Golden Rule, Captain Babcock, from

the Pacific, which will be found in the letter of our Pa Our Panama Correspondence.

CENTRAL AMERICA. fue Panama Railroad Company's steamship Parkers-burg, Captain Douglas, from Central American ports, arrived in this harbor on the evening of the 29th ult. the brings the following cargo for New York: 452 bags

which event occurred on the 10th of April. This will likely to occur at almost any moment. So far as Salva the latter personage is expected to arrive here from Costs

This event absorbs all other news, and it will requir but a short time before we shall know if peace will be mantained, or Central America be again convulsed with

We have had some new alarms lately in regard to a number of the rabble said to be in arms a short distance attack. Detachments of troops have been sent out, and the congregations of runaways from the arrabal disin the city and suburbs.

Bello to keep a lookout for any of the leaders of the old party, who may make their appearance from Bogota or elsewhere, in the hope of being able to get up a counter movement. All the avenues of approach are watched, and should any of those worthies try to effect a landing their immediate arrest will be the natural consequence. These constant frights, which always accompany every rumor here, are destroying business in Panama. Provisions are terribly high. There are no arrivals from the interior. In fact, every one is afraid, and consequently everything is stagmant. I hope things will soon become settled once more.

The Fire Department Quarrel. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

A large number of speciators were in attendance to hear the argument in this case, but were doomed to disappointment in consequence of an understanding between the counsel that judgment should be entered pro forma for the plaintiffs, so that the matter might be argued

for the plaintiffs, so that the matter might be argued before the general term in time to reach the Court, of Appeals in June.

Attorney General Cochrane addressed the Court and said that it was the wish of all parties that judgment should be entered pro forms for the plaintiffs, and his Honor was requested to lesue an order placing the cause on the calendar at special term, so that this disposition could be made of the case.

Judge Ingraham—The only course for you to pursue is to go to Judge Foster, at the special term, and ask him to place the cause on the calendar.

Mr. John K. Hackett—We have been before Judge Foster, your Honor, but he, directed us to come here and get the order placing the case on the calendar.

Judge Ingraham—The Judge of the special term has full control over his own calendar; it is quite unnecessary for me to issue the order.

Mr. Hutchings—Judge Foster feels some delicacy about the matter, your Honor, and would prefer that the order should come from the Judge at chambers.

Judge Ingraham—if that is the case I will grant the order was then issued, and the case was subsequently placed on the general calendar, at special term, with the Judge at special term wetther it is obeyed or not.

The order was then issued, and the case was subsequently placed on the general calendar, at special term, with the understanding that it would be reached the next day, and that judgment would be entered for the plaintiffs, as already stated.

The case will probably come up for argument in the Supreme Court, general term, on Monday or Tuesday next.

For the people, John Cochrane; for the Corporation,

Application for an Injunction Against the New Croton Aqueduct Commissioners. Before Judge Sutherland.

MAY 11. - The People on the relation of Thomas Stephen m. John S. Gilet. The same on the relation of Robert L. expectation, the Croton Aqueduct Department quarrel has ome into court. This microing the Attorney General, setting by Luther R. Marsh in the first mentioned case,

setting by Luther R. Marsh in the first mentioned case, and Fullerton & Knex in the second, moved for an injunction restraining the defendants, (who have recently been appointed Croton Aquedow Commissioners), from exercising the functions of their office.

It is claimed by the petitioners for the injunction that their removal and the subsequent appointment of their successors are without authority, and that section 21 of the amend decharter of 1857, from which the Mayor and Common Council derived their power to remove a had of department for cause, is repeated by an act of the Legislature passed April 3, 1853, multied "An act relative to the charter of the city of New York," and that they hold their older and place to removal by the Governor of the state.

Sailing of the Asia for Boston Hannax, May 11, 1805. Total.

The steamship Aria and the due on Friday morning.

DANIEL BUTTERFLELD.

for Eastern, where she will be due on Friday morning. The steamship Asia solled at twelve o'clock that a part

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Question of the Selaure of Cotton-Spirited Debate on the Committee's Re-port-Letter from the Secretary of the

nesce yesterday afternoon, to discuss the policy of the oversment in the ladiscriminate confiscation of cotton at the South, and to take action relative to the report offered by the committee appointed for that purpose at a former meeting of the Chamber. The points of this report have already been published. Its main feature was the advocacy of a course which should permit the Northern creditor to collect his just dues from a Southern debtor, by allowing the latter to sell a sufficient quantity of cotton to discharge that indebtedness.

Mr. A. A. Low, President, occupied the chair. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the regular order of business being suspended, Colonel F. A. CONKLING rose and said he understood

that the report of the committee relative to cotton seizures at the South was then before the Chamber for Charleston, which set forth the willingness and anxiety of the writer to pay a debt which he owed at the North if the government had not confiscated all his property. To remove any impressions which might exist that it was the wish of the committee to apply all cotton raised in Southern States towards the liquidation of Northern debts, Colonel Conkling would state emphatically that no such idea existed. They only wanted a portion of it. No such view of the case had ever been entertained by them. It was but right that a Northern creditor should have a chance of collecting his just demands, and the government ought not to interfere in the matter.

Captain Massaal had the honor of serving on the committee, but he did not feel justified in signing the report, neither did he feel competent to judge on so im-

ing the Chamber in the eyes of the public generally. Captain Marshall moved that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. S. B. Chritander remarked that his name did not appear among the signers of the report, because he had not time to examine it. With two or three amendments, however, he was now ready to sign it. The gentleman then offered some slight amendments in the wording of the document. He had not changed his mind as to the necessity for the Chamber to take action on the matter. This question of cotton was a very important one. It affected the merchants of this country and their interests to so large an extent that it became absolutely necessary for the government to act promptly in regard to it. We were all aware that more cases were now before the Court of Claims at Washington than would be settled in many years to come. The Chamber of Commerce had a special work to perform in this question of the sizure of cotton at Charleston, Savannah and other places at the South. He thought it prudent for the Chamber to request the government to appoint a special committee to inquire into what portion of cotton belongs to Northern creditors, and see that their proper debts were paid. He did not want to blame the government in any way. The very worst thing that could happen would be for the authorities to put the proceeds of those cotton sales in the Treasury and keep them there until the Court of Claims decided to whom they belonged.

General Watshinges sympathized with the report; but he thought that the policy of the government now exhibited would suggest the propriety of dropping the matter. He had written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, which he would read, as follows:—

Hon, HIRAM WALBRIDGE, New York.

Mr. Low remarked that it was unusual for members of the coverainent.

Jedge Marvit thought it was a very proper question for the Chamber to take into consideration. It was a commercial question, and the members of that body were the representatives of the mercantile community of the continent. At the time the report of the committee was prepared it was not known whether or not the government would carry out the confiscation law in its extreme sense. The recent action of the authorities relative to trade and commercial intercourse with the South had proved conclusively that this confiscation doctrine would not be enforced. The holders of cotton would be allowed to sell their property by paying the tax of twenty-live per cent levied upon it. Those people would then have a chance of discharging any indebtedness with which they were burduned. The very fact of the opening of those ports to trade proved that the property of the inhabitants would not be confiscated. The speaker did not think it of much importance whether the report was rejected or adopted.

Ex. Mayor OPETER entirely agreed with the arguments put forward by Judge Marvin. He was in favor, however, of adopting the report.

Capta n Mansual, sgain advocated the indefinite postponement of the entire question.

Mr. Blorse H. Gentsett, thought it impolitie at this time to say to the government what they ought to do in regardito this cotton. He differed with the gentlemen who had asserted that the Confiscation act would not be carried into force. In fact, the war was not yet over, and we might in a few days hear of an engagement in Texas. He did not think it right to parley with rebois or have anything whatever to do with them. Mr. Lamar, who had nine thousand bales of cotton, should have been hung and every cents worth of his property confiscated.

confiscated.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—Let me ask you a question. Would you not allow Mr. Lamar to sell his nine thousand bales of cotton is order to pay the debt which he owed the Bank of the Republic?

Mr. GRINNEL—Certainly not. It is the property of the

overnment.

Mr. Chitzenous—Then you would be punishing the stockholders of the Bank of the Republic, and not Mr.

Mr. Low made some remarks in favor of the report, after which a general discussion was had, which lasted for some time.

General WALBRIDGE finally offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Chamber be given to the special committee on the cotton question, for the able and luminous report submitted by them; but that the recent regulations adopted by the general government for trade in the recently revolted States render the further consideration of the cotton question by this Chamber unnecessary.

Chair:—
Committee on None Building.—Messrs, George Opdyke,
Committee on None Building.—Messrs, George Opdyke,
William E. Dodge, Jonathan Sturges, John C. Green, R.
B. Minturn, James M. Brown, A. T. Stewart, S. B. Chittenden, John Taylor Johnston.
Delogates to the Concention of Detroit.—Messrs, Hiram
Walbridge, S. D. W. Bloodsood, W. S. Griffith, Charles
E. Hill, Benjamin, B. Sherman, W. H. Fogg, Moses F.
Odell, James S. T. Stranahan, James K. Place, John Austin Stevens, Jr. The Chamber then adjourned.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Personal Intelligence.

The Boston Herald of the 10th net, ears that the father of Commodore Winslow, of the Kearsarge, Mr. Edward Winslow, of Charleston, dyeased during the war. He left no will, but a memorandum expressed the wish that his house servants should not be seld, but the whole of his catate should go to his son, Commander John A. Winslow. An administrator was appointed for the payment of a few small debts, and this whole of the property in fouth Carolina being present, and consistint of nine burnared and twenty-two hales of enton, several negroes and personal effects, was sold by index of court. The administrator now returns his account to Commundore Winslow of \$115,000 (Confederate) in being, and solven shares Confederate houses, of \$1,000, 8 page att. Invested by him, of the property, consisting of some \$10,000 or \$12,000, 14 the large of the order of the court, was burned by Sherman. Thus the whole property is gon, and you was a first business account force. Whalow was a first business arreads being left. Mr. Edward Wishow was a first higher than the contract of the his never voted in earth Carolina, the law excluding him.

Carolina, the law excluding him his never voted in earth Carolina, the law excluding him. Garre Sanders, whose objection on the sale last inst

THE MEXICAN EMIGRATION.

Further Developments of the Movement.

ANTECEDENTS OF COLONEL A. J. M.

General Ortega to Return to the City To-day.

A Public Meeting Announced for Tomorrow Evening,

There is no abatement in the Mexican emigration fever.

On the contrary, it seems to be gaining ground. The meeting called to be held at Centre Market last night did own counsels. The rage for emigrating is as high as i to the city to day for a short stay. He will, perhaps, go back to Washington to-morrow. We give this informa-tion on the authority of Colonel Allen, who professes to be advised of General Ortega's movements.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS TO ENROLL NAMES.

owing officers to enroll names:—
Pierce L. Jarvis, corner Cherry street and James slip.
Vincent J. Cody, corner of Allen and Canal streets.
Thos. Griffiths, 71 Division street.
John Lynch, corner of Montgomery and Monroe streets.
John Wienhold, 28 Oliver street.
Lieut, Col. A. M. Leichlerliost, 174 Eldridge street.
R. D. Tompkins, 176 South street, near First avenue.
Colonel Davis, Brooklyn.
John Baughn, 197 Newark avenue, Jersey City.
Captain A. S. Taylor, Bloomfeld, N. J.
Captain Wm. Holden, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. P. McGregory, Springfield, Mass.
1'LL GO IT ON MY OWN HOOK.

I'LL GO IT ON MY OWN HOOK.

our reporter got into conversation with some hot-headed patriots, who were wildly seeking for somebody to tell hings, one of them asked a gentleman present what he hought of the expedition?

"There'll be big trouble coming out of it yet," was the

"Certainly not, unless I was sure that it was for agricultural purposes."

"You won't do, then. What is the use of talking about agriculture when there is fighting to be done? It may as well be understood that we are going there to fight and

"You will get plenty of that, and perhaps the worst of it. The French know something about fighting. Besides you have no generals to command you."

they don't know how, our boys will show them. For my how. That country ought to belong to the United States, and I, for one, am ready to go in on my own hook." No response; interlocutor retiring disgusted.

AT THE MEXICAN CONSULATE

gets his information from the Henand; at least, if he knows anything, he is careful to keep it to himself. THE EXCITEMENT IN PROOKLYN

still keeps up, and the office of Colonel M. Murphy and ing upon the order of their going, but perfectly willing to go at once. As a class of men, those appearing to enseen long and varied service in the United States army. WHO IS COL. A. J. M.?

upon the character and antecedents of Col. A. J. M., the dvertised agent of the movement in Washington:-

advertised agent of the movement in Washington:—

"Col. A. J. M." is undoubtedly our old townsman.
Col. Andrew J. Morrison, who will be recollected as the commanding officer of the Black Horse cavairy in 1861-2, and subsequently of the Twenty-nixth New Jetsey infantry regiment—the same which I d the successful assault on Marye's Heights, Fredericksburg, when Sedgwick made his famous movement against them a the battle of Chancellorsville—and more recently of the Third New Jersey cavairy. The colonel is made of the stuff of which adventures are composed, is brave and reality dashing, and has led a roving lefe for the past on years by more. He was in the Garazzi riots is Quebec, and Montreal, took part in the Waiker expedition, in which the "gray-cy-d man of destiny" lost his life, and at the time of the breaking out of the reb dion, was serving in the Italian array, under Garibaldi, where he distinguished himself at the siege of Gaeta. Col. Morrison was wounded in the seven days battles on the Peninaula, under Medicalan, and came home to remain, but could not content himself with the monotenous life of a civilian. If the government does not interfere with the plans of the expeditionists we expect to next hear of him amont the leaders of Juarez's torces, onforcing the Monroe deciring upon the soil of Mexico.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Cincinnati Com-

A New Orleans correspondent of the Cincinnati Comsercial, who has just returned from Mexico, writing from

when Mexico was invaded it was the general conviction throughout Europe that the United States would be unable to ride down the terrible storm of rebellion, and hence unable to interfere with any plans concerning Mexico. Happily all such notions are now explored, and all Europe must feel convinced that as soon as the United States has settled her affairs at home, which cannot now be far off, she will immediately proceed to perform her obligations abroad; and the people of Mexico verily believe that this government will come to their aid, and relieve them of their oppreasors.

The Monroe doctrines are neither annulled nor forgotten, and the appeal for help coming from a sister republic will not pass unheeded. General Ortega is already on his way to Washington city to solicit, in the name of the republic, our help. Already I find that individual and private enterprise are at work in this city, and other parts of the Union, fitting out expeditions with a view to Mexico. Already prominent men have visited Mexico to arrange plans by which aid may be extended to the republican cause.

publican cause.

Then, I ask, what possible chance is there, in the face of the actual facts, for Mexico at an empire to section herself? To me it seems only a question of time, and that pretty short, too, which will settle the fact of in-time on the new empire. I advise people to stay away from Mexico unless they go there to fight for the restoration of the restoration.

The Trenton True American has the following:

The Trenton True American has the following:—

Ho, son Maxicol—As an illustration of what is likely to occur, a Boston journal mentions that a Massachusetts captain and lorty of his former command belonging to a New York regiment, have made an ascern into serve against the Austro-French empre instituted over the partially subjugated Mexicans. Two thousand dellarged in pold is the bounty allowed to officers disposed to embark in any such enterprise. Report says a vessel will leave New York within the next fortnight with the first installment of emigrants for Mexico.

[Washington correspondence of the Boston Traveller.]

It is a notorious fact that Mexican agents in Washington pagents of the so-called Juarry governments are twing to obtain solulers under the cover of "emigration". The advertisements for "emigrants" in the papers hardly attempt concealment. It is supposed that the French Minister will renonstrate with the government upon the subject, but if he does he will oftain no extendion. The povernment will adopt the hotens respecting "nequirement will adopt the second continuation of the programment will adopt the second continuation of the programment will adopt the hotens respecting "nequirement with the gramment will adopt the hotens are programment with the gramment will adopt the hotens are programment with the gramment will adopt the hotens are programment with the gramment will adopt the hotens are programment with the gramment will adopt the hotens are programment.

15 from the Albany Evening Journal, May 2,1 The republic of Maxico "mill lives." President Juans has bused letters of margine for reprisals against French

Speech of General Rosecrans on the Mexi-

can Emigration Scheme.

Boston, May 11, 1865. Major General Rosecrans visited the Representa fall in the State House to day, and at the close of the

accession made a speech. He said:—

I perceived in large letters in the newspapers to-day that General Receivans is going to rais: twenty-five thousand men to go to Mexico. General Receivans is not going to do any such thing. (Appliance.) General Rosecrans thinks that the soldiers who have fought this great battle for freedom have done it with more parriodic motives than have ever been seen before—(appliance)—and I do not think that our young men, who have distinguished themselves in the annals of all time, will permit themselves to be misted, or should be misted from their high and honorable course, into any buccancering expeditions. (Eoud appliance.) The General further said he hoped to see public opinion directing our young men into the channels of peaceful industry, in which he proposed to set an example. I have taken occasion to make these remarks because I saw, when in Washington, men willing to start something or other—men whose advancement interest has not been sufficient to graify their ambition. But if you examine the names of those heathoned in the advertisements you will find they are turd rate felic vs, who are not worth a snap, and that one common soldier is worth a dozen of them. (Lo d applia se.)

At the close of the speech three rousing cheers were

CITY POINT.

Mr. I. R. Trembly's Despatch. CITY POINT, Va., May 9, 1865. ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

General Sherman arrived here to-day everal days, and quarters had been provided in the he home of the Lieutenant General, which it was exungement was interfered with by the arrival of his roops at Richmond several days earlier than he antici

He will accompany his army in its march from Rich

AGRICUTURAL APPAIR.

A great want of the farmers or this vicinity has been teams with which to commence operations again. Yesterday a sale was held simultaneously hore and at truckers of government animals in small lots to meet this want, the result of which is already manifesting itself. A ride to Petersburg to-day revealed several teams with nondescript ploughs and harness thus has thy improvised already at work along the road. The quite pursuits of the farmer are again fairly commenced on the broad acres so completely devastated by the snowled tread of our great armes. It is quite too tate for many of the spring crops, but a tol-rable crop of corn may yet be realized.

RICHMOND.

THE ARMY OF GEORGIA TO PASS THROUGH THE RELET VACUAL

mencing at nine o'clock this morning. The roops will be reviewed by Major General Halleck, Major ade for a grand gala day, the Court House-the point here the Generals will review them-having beet

will move in accordance with the following order:

So coal Field O ders—No. 41.

HEADQUARTERS, FOURTERATH A MY CORPS,

Division commanders will, if possible, obtain all nevery supply and move their supply trains through through the move Court House to-morrow night.

On the following day (May 10) the Army of Ceorgia in much through the streets of Richmond in review for Major General II. W. Halle k, commanding the library Division of the James—the Fourteenth Army on a dvance.

Nother hands nor field musicians will ture out before the recovering officer.

After we age through the city, the troops will encamp the remainder in the visualty of Banover out thouse. All such outles, woods and ambustances not sent through the city toffer the 10th list, will be an sed near the other the form the 10th list, will be an sed near the other, and will, under super ision of the chief quarternaises of the corps, close the lower poutoon bridge at the same time the troops are passing on the outer bridge, move do in Water street to twenty second street, up Twenty second street to Fightha street, up Frankin street to Nineteenth street, up Nineteenth street, up Mediantsville turnipake, from which road they will join their companies without interioring with the march of the troops.

By order of Brevet Major General J. C. DAVIS, R. C. M. Chung, Lieutenant Colonet and Ch., of Staff. No her bands nor field musicians will turn out before

WASSISSTON, May 11, 1865. head of the line of his troops yesterday as the Fourteenth army corps passed through the streets of that city

News from St. Domingo.

EVACUATION OF THE ISLAND BY THE SPANISH
TROOPS—IMPORTANT DECREES OF THE NATIONAL We are in receipt of the Belein Oficial of Santiago de

los Caballeros of April 9.

It contains reports of sessions of the National Convention, which terminated its labors on the 25th of March, as already announced. Several decrees of the same convention, the most important of which grants complete and unlimited amnesty to all Dominicans, excepting the high officials who created the appexation plot; all those belonging to the Dominican army who have held office in the Spanish army, and those who have wawarrantably and unjustifiably opposed the restoration of the r p bit

Proclamations from the Governor of Santago and the Minister of War are also published, congratulating the country on the glorious naws just received from the city of St. Domingo, of the arrival of a steamer with the definitive order for the total evacuation of the country by he Spanish troops, which was to take place on the 30th

First. - The satisfication and maintenance in force during the war of the state of mege decreed by preston governand.—In case the war should cause when the Legislature of the session, the Executive authority shall declare the tion of the saite of sege.

of.—The present decree shall take effect from the date-publication, and shall be executed by the agency of the of its publication, and knot be a severeign National Conven-ferred in the chamber of the severeign National Conven-tion, on the 15th of March, 165-the twenty second year of independence and second of the renoration.

BENIGNO F. DE ROJAS, President.

VINCENTE MOREL, | Secretaries. Defeat of the Boston Metropolitan Pollee

Bosros, May 11, 1885.
The Metropolitan Police bill was defeated in the Massa.

charetts House of Representatives last night on its pro